

Home-Owners, Home-Dreamers at Coliseum

The first four floors of the Coliseum are full of lures for the homeowner these days. But the crowds which trailed through the 300,000 square feet of exhibits yesterday apparently included both those who already had at least a toe-hold in "that dream house," as placards called it, and plenty who were still dreaming. The new New York Coliseum, at 59th and Broadway, unveiled the International Home Building Exposition May 12. It will continue to May 20.

Two middle-aged women in the line going through the prefabricated house of redwood, which sold for under \$7,000, were apparently in the still ownerless stage. "I want my bedrooms larger than this," one said. The other told her she should see them on the second floor, some were smaller.

One cast an eye at the disconsolate nude standing with her back turned on a dresser, and absently pulled out a drawer. "It's beautiful, though, the way they've utilized every inch of space," she said. Maybe the living room would have looked larger, the other said, if there hadn't been

the rope to keep people from sitting on the furniture.

"This must be the library," said another, peering into a smaller room, where books in bookcases attested to the fact. They included encyclopedias, dictionaries, the "Complete Book of Etiquette," and a history of art and theater. "Or maybe it's a den. But where's the desk? Oh, this is the TV—it's nice."

Here there were no ropes and they tried out the chairs. There were two bathrooms, as there were in some of the other prefabs. In the kitchen, one woman examined all

the buttons on the wall, remarking, "I could do without all this fancy stuff—one for music through the house, another to speak through the door."

But there were many "oh's" and "ah's" over the dinette furnishings—a table which looked like marble, but which a man onlooker said knowingly was porcelain over metal, and modern chairs of leather with metal legs.

On the first floor, a GE-built-in color kitchen attracted crowds. Here a young couple was spotted, the husband with a feather in his hat, the wife in the smartest of

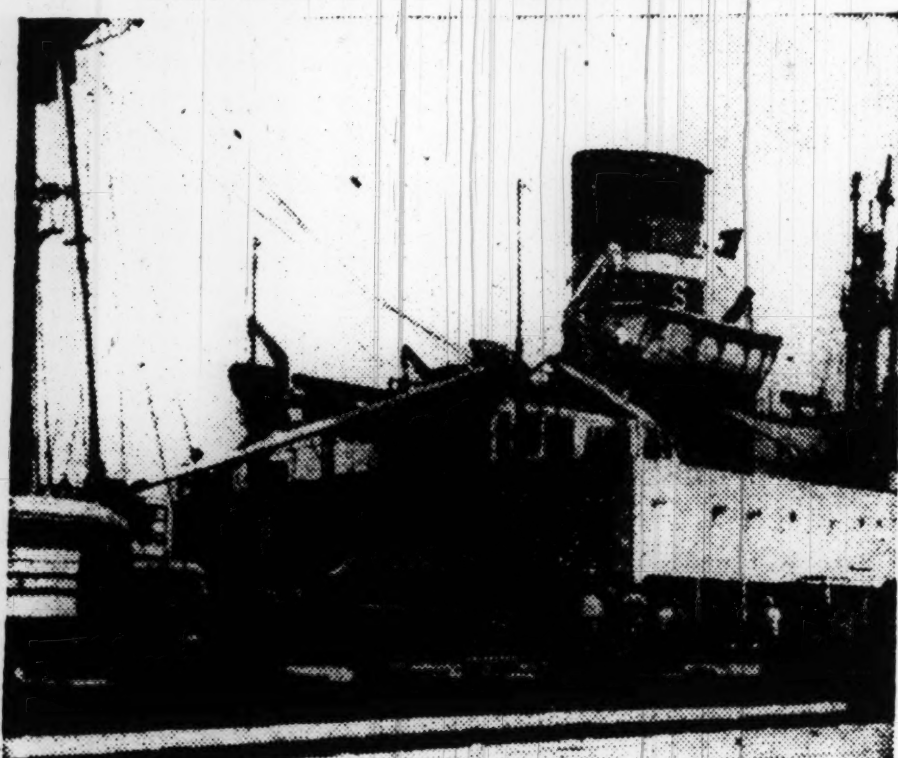
costumes which explained the new rage for home-sewing by women who want to be better dressed for more time but no more money than they can with store clothes they could afford.

"Look, Ted, now they have a turkey in this wall refrigerator and freeze, but it isn't full size. Be sure to get the measurements. Oh, this is what I need," she said, "table space—and see, it's under the refrigerator."

Ted looked a bit reluctant, noted that the built-in washing machine the husband with a feather in his hat, the wife in the smartest of

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U.S. ARMS TO SAUDI ARABIA



THE FREIGHTER MONTEREY, at Sunny Point, N.C., where it was loaded with \$1,000,000 worth of arms for Saudi Arabia. Democrats in both houses of Congress denounced the shipment because the State Department won't sell weapons to Israel. (See story below.)

Kefauver Assails Saudi Arabia Deal

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) today denounced the Eisenhower Administration for authorizing a shipment of munitions to Saudi Arabia. Kefauver said the shipment "can only serve to further upset the precarious balance of arms in the Middle East."

The shipment also was criticized by Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-NY) and Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-NY). Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) and Rep. Klein (D-NY).

Sen. Douglas said the shipment made it apparent we were abandoning our policy of "neutrality" and "openly siding" with the Arabs.

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Lehman called the action the "latest example of muddleheadedness in our Middle East policy" and an "affront" to Americans of all faiths.

He renewed his protests against Saudi Arabian discrimination and recalled that American Jews are barred from service at our air base in that country.

He said, he was "going to demand the fullest possible inquiry into this shocking action on the part of our government."

Celler said the shipment "high-

lights the dangerous, impossible and contradictory position" of the administration in supplying arms to Arab nations while denying them to Israel.

Rep. Klein (D-NY) asked, "How long can this country afford the luxury of maintaining Mr. Dulles in office?"

Kefauver charged that with the ammunition shipment, disclosed yesterday by the press, "the Eisenhower Administration once again has attempted to operate under a veil of secrecy." He referred to the fact that an earlier shipment of 18 tanks to Saudi Arabia was not announced by the government until after it was reported by the United Press.

"Even more alarming," he said, "is the fact that the administration persists on calling such shipment 'routine.' There is certainly nothing 'routine' about actions which could trigger off an explosion in that area of the world from which only the Soviet bloc stands to gain

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Sukarno Tells Congress: Won't Sell Liberty

WASHINGTON, May 17.—President Sukarno of Indonesia told a joint session of Congress today that his country will "accept with the greatest appreciation" any assistance from whatever quarter it may come, but would not pay the price of subjection.

"No material advantage," he said, from "whatever quarter will buy from us any part of our hard-won freedom."

Indonesia welcomes assistance on terms of mutual benefit," he declared.

He said that aid from the United

States amounting to "even billions of dollars" could, if it were not based on the development of the "national aspirations of the Asian peoples," lead only to "strained relations."

"Certainly military aid is no substitute for Asian stability," he emphasized. "It will only serve to make countries accepting it more dependent upon America, and their worth as genuine partners in the universal struggle for liberty, peace and prosperity will consequently decline."

Sukarno declared that those peoples who do not have the atom-

bomb will "watch every move you take" concerning its use.

"We will support every action taken by you, or the responsible leaders of any country, to remove the shadow of the atom bomb from this world," he told the assembled Senators and Representatives.

If the atom bombs begin to fall, he said, "we should have, not war but universal death. Certainly we cannot let things slide and trust to luck that no megalomaniac will press the fateful trigger."

He called to the attention of the joint session that millions of people

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Reuther Urges: 'Get Moving' On Organizing

By GEORGE MORRIS

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Walter Reuther, addressing the convention of the textile workers here, declared that "we need to get moving" on organizing the unorganized, as decided at the AFL-CIO merger convention last December. Reuther voiced the hope

that the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting June 4 will "begin to take the necessary steps to translate the resolutions of the convention into tangible and practical organizational activity." He said the organization of the unorganized was the next task on the order of unfinished business for labor.

Reuther's speech was easily the high point of the week-long convention of the Textile Workers Union of America, and drew the most dynamic response from the 1,300 delegates.

The delegates cheered as Reuther drove home his points—on the need to clean out racketeers, on more effective political action, on opposition to reactionary influence in the Democratic Party, and for the new foreign policy approach he has been advocating in the AFL-CIO.

"Our hopes were high," said Reuther, recalling the merger convention. But, he went on, "we need to get on the march with the practical task of organizing the

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Gaitskell Warns on Hydrogen Bomb Use

ATLANTIC CITY, May 17.—Hugh Gaitskell, British Labor Party chief, today warned against the use of the H-bomb. In a speech before the 29th convention of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Gaitskell declared:

"Do not let us suppose that in practice a democratic government could ever use such a fearful weapon unless it was clear that there was no alternative."

Gaitskell received an ovation from the garment union's 1,100 delegates.

"Do not imagine that public opinion in Britain or the U. S. is really going to be prepared for retaliatory action with the hydrogen bomb merely to safeguard some minor territory some thousands of miles away, when this means the virtual certainty of wholesale destruction of British and American cities," he declared.

The Labor Party leader pointed to five developments which form the background to the present international situation.

First, the impact of atomic and thermo-nuclear discoveries upon military strategy and tactics. Secondly, Russian industrial progress. Thirdly, internal changes in the Soviet Union. Fourthly, the increasingly important role in world affairs of the so-called uncommitted areas. Fifthly, the difficulties of the Western democracies in coping with these changes.

Gaitskell warned against trying to pull the uncommitted nations "to our side." He emphasized that "we must now accept that most of the uncommitted areas want to remain uncommitted—neutral if you like."

He proposed that all economic aid to these uncommitted areas be channeled through the United Nations, with East and West co-operating and taking part.

This plan, he indicated, would have two advantages.

Aid given through the UN "will not be tainted by the accusation about strings being attached. It will not have the awkward psychological atmosphere of the rich uncle-poor nephew."

Further, Gaitskell said, aid through the UN "will do much to sterilize the frictions which competition between the Soviet and the West will otherwise generate. It, so to speak, takes the question of aid out of international politics."

Other convention developments: Gov. Munoz Marin of Puerto Rico scheduled to address the delegates. The ILGWU is organizing Puerto Rican garment workers, and delegates from a local on the

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Joseph North Writes on The Death of Fadayevev

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School Ruling Marked Throughout US

Negroes across the nation observed the second anniversary of the historic Supreme Court school desegregation ruling yesterday with solemn fasting and prayer.

White persons were expected to offer prayers of thanksgiving along with Negroes in the churches of many cities. The governors and mayors of some northern states and cities issued proclamations giving the fasting and prayer official backing.

The nationwide day of fasting and prayer is sponsored by the National Baptist convention. Its president, Dr. Joseph H. Jackson, said in Chicago that close to 100 million persons, white and Negro, would take part in some way in at least 21 states.

The observances in northern cities such as Chicago took the form of mass meetings and church ceremonies. In the South, Jackson said, they will be on a "subdued basis."

Those who devote the whole day to the anniversary observance will fast from 6 a.m. to 5 p.m., Jackson said. Then they will attend prayer services.

Jackson, who is pastor of Chicago's Olivet Baptist Church, said he expects observances in Illinois, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Mississippi, Texas, Oklahoma, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, California, Michigan, Ohio, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Kansas, Missouri, Florida, Louisiana, and the District of Columbia.

Gov. Robert Meyner of New Jersey called for an hour of prayer for the "deliverance" of Negroes from segregation, and Wisconsin's Gov. Walter Kohler proclaimed a special day of mourning, fasting and prayer. Chicago mayor Richard J. Daley also proclaimed today a day of fasting and prayer.

Jackson said the purpose of the nationwide observance is to "give thanks to God for the kind of nation that can improve itself by revolutionary steps and by decisions of the courts without conflict and bloodshed."

"In our fasting, we seek to atone for our sins individually and for the sins of our nation collectively. In prayer, we are beseeching almighty God to guide the leaders of state in the ways of justice, truth, and peace."

At Montgomery, Ala., Negroes planned to meet in one of their regular mass gatherings to back up their boycott of the city's bus lines.

Observances in other cities included:

CHICAGO.—A mass meeting was scheduled at Orchestra Hall and a full house of 2,500 was expected. The Church Federation of Greater Chicago and other city-wide religious organizations backed the commemoration.

OKLAHOMA CITY.—Mrs. Hugh L. Foster, who as Autherine Lucy won fame in her struggle to enter the University of Alabama, was to address a mass rally. More than 5,000 persons were expected to take part in the

meeting and prayer session.

PHILADELPHIA.—Churches opened early and all Negroes were urged to commemorate the day in a "spirit of worship."

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—A crowd of 1,500 was expected at a mass meeting, where Negroes will be urged to "register to vote and to prepare for full citizenship." Most of the 125 Negro churches in the area scheduled prayer and meditation services.

However, pro-segregation White Citizens Councils said they would hold "Black Monday" meetings, commemorating the Monday in 1954 when Chief Justice Earl Warren handed down the school ruling.

The Alabama Citizens Council scheduled a "Black Monday" meeting at Birmingham, with Circuit Judge Tom Bray, credited with originating the term, billed as main speaker. Georgia's Gov. Marvin Griffin was to address a Council meeting at New Orleans.

In New York City three observances were planned. Rev. Martin Luther King, leader of the Montgomery, Ala. bus boycott movement, was featured as main speaker at an NAACP Legal Defense Fund dinner at the Waldorf Astoria and also at ceremonies conducted by the Protestant Council of New York in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, 110th St. and Amsterdam Ave.

A mass meeting sponsored by the New York Branch of the NAACP at St. Nicholas Arena was also scheduled.

House Unit Bars Long-Range Aid to Other Countries

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The House Foreign Affairs Committee today rejected President Eisenhower's request for power to make long-range economic aid commitments to foreign nations. Eisenhower had asked Congress for authority to guarantee U. S. funds for major economic projects abroad. He wanted a 10-year program with authority to promise as much as \$100 million a year for these projects.

The committee adopted instead a non-binding policy statement that the United States would continue its foreign aid program as long as it was needed to combat "Soviet imperialism" and "Communist infiltration."

The committee also rejected Eisenhower's request for \$100,000,000 to be used at his discretion in providing emergency economic aid in the Middle East.

Instead, it lumped into one a \$100,000,000 fund for both Asia and the Middle East, and specified that this money—and other economic aid to these areas—be in the form of loans rather than gifts. Affected in all was \$243,000,000 intended for economic aid to Asia and the Middle East for fiscal 1957, which begins July 1.

Committee chairman James P. Richards (D-SC) told reporters the vote on rejecting long-range aid was not unanimous but "not too close."

IUE Local Blocks Westinghouse Company Union

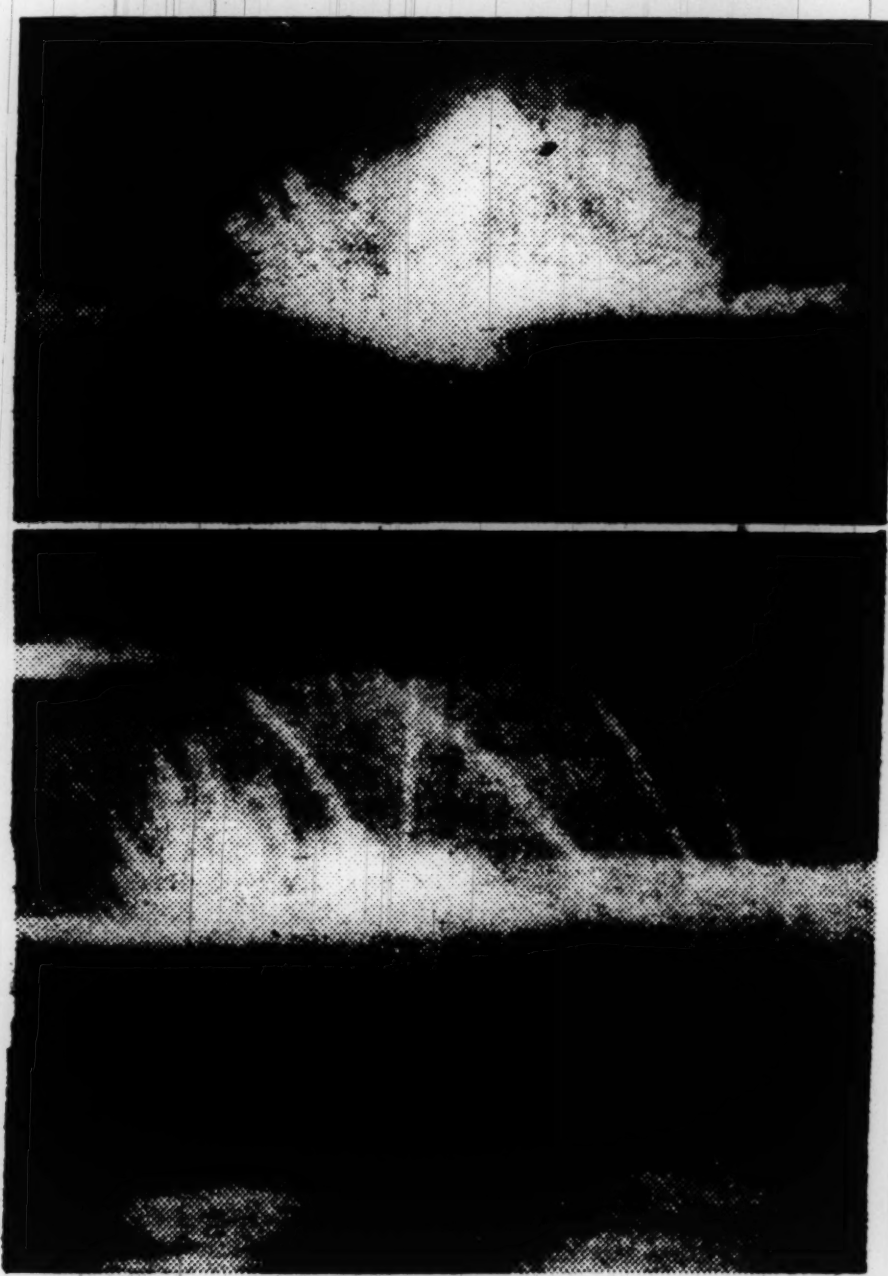
Special to the Daily Worker

PITTSBURGH, May 17.—With over 9,300 votes cast in the local union elections, Westinghouse workers, members of Local 601 of the International Union of Electrical Workers, East Pittsburgh, defeated the bid of a company union outfit, the "Westinghouse Employees Forum" to take over the local union from within. The large turnout and vote for workers who shared in the leadership of the five-month strike repudiated the Westinghouse Corp. propaganda that the strike was not supported by the overwhelming majority at that plant.

The victors with two exceptions were candidates of the Unity Coalition Caucus, a group formed by a merger of the two main caucuses in the local union.

Paul Carmichael, member of the Westinghouse Conference Board negotiating committee, was elected president; Tom Sullivan, business agent; Joe Urban, vice-president; Ed Lehan, recording secre-

REPORT SMALL H-BOMB TESTED



DESCRIBED by officials as explosion of a new "nuclear device," blasts pictured above may have been of small H-bomb, according to reports. Blast occurred May 4 at Eniwetok.

tary and Joe Laird, financial secretary. Sixteen of the 17 division stewards elected were supporters of the Unity Coalition Caucus.

Outstanding was the 4-1 victory of Frank Pugliano, who was fired during the strike.

Sam Wilkins, chief steward, was defeated by James Ferace, a division steward running as an independent. Ferace had been endorsed by the Westinghouse Employees Forum, but had publicly repudiated the "Forum."

A major issue was the fight to win back the jobs of those fired.

Elections of stewards and sub-division stewards are scheduled in about a month.

Attorney for Alfred Thomas, candidate for president of Local 601, who was supported by the Westinghouse Employees Forum has obtained a court order im-

Wages Increased At Reynolds Metals

PITTSBURGH, May 17 (FP).—Reynolds Metals Co. gave a seven-percent hourly increase to 70 percent of its employees represented by the United Steelworkers. The wage hikes were the result of a job reclassification program put into effect under the union contract signed last year. They are retroactive to Aug. 1955.

The reclassification was designed to eliminate geographical wage differentials and bring women's rates to the level of men's at nine Reynolds plants.

Say Other Arab Nations Will Recognize China

CAIRO, May 17.—Egyptian recognition of China may lead the other Arab nations to do the same, especially Syria, which usually follows Cairo's lead in foreign policies, observers said today.

Egypt announced yesterday it had formally recognized the Peking government and would exchange diplomatic representatives.

The move meant an automatic end of Egypt's recognition of Formosa.

There was no comment from the Embassy of the Chiang Kai-shek regimes where Dr. Hog Feng Shan, the ambassador, is dean of the diplomatic corps in Egypt.

The recognition climaxed a steady Cairo-Peking rapprochement

ever since the Afro-Asian conference at Bandung in April, 1955.

TAIPEI, Formosa, May 17.—The Chiang Kai-shek government here today severed diplomatic relations with Egypt following Cairo's recognition of China and said it would withdraw its ambassador and diplomatic mission in Cairo.

The Egyptian action was a setback to Chiang's efforts to strengthen its ties with Middle Eastern na-

HOMES

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turns, one for each, "but the washing machine you have only needs three operations."

There was a built-in radio, for music while you worked, and a bench, with cushion on top, and a storage chest underneath, for the housewife to rest in while one or both her electric ovens were in use, or the dishwashing machine was working, or the garbage disposal apparatus.

No TV? No, but there were TV exhibits showing the little portable TVs placed on a kitchen sink—of course, the latest metal sink.

"No price tag on this," one man noted.

A crowd, mostly men, stood in front of a man and woman exhibiting electronic cooking. A heart told how a six-pound rolled roast beef would cook in 30 minutes instead of three hours. The man declared through a loudspeaker he would "revitalize" a loaf of bread. A large clock timed it. In 45 seconds, the woman thrust a well manicured hand in the oven, took out the bread without a cloth—the paper it was wrapped in still was cool—and broke it open.

The hot steaming slices were passed about. This, the man said, was accomplished just by microwaves; "bullets of energy can be added" to speed up the cooking, he said.

In another exhibit, "The Bathroom Butler," a series of built-in shelves, with a roll of toilet paper in a discreet niche, seemed a little easier on the pocketbook than some exhibits, but not the magnet that fancier exhibits were. However, as the reporter examined it, a man came up, a woman hanging on his arm. "This is what you always wanted, isn't it?" she said adoringly.

"I could build one better," he said glumly.

But there were gadgets aplenty for builders, too. A custom-built version of a woodworking machine for homeshop craftsmen, a tool which drives a fastener through 1-inch of steel, drew men with the gleam of the creative urge in their eye.

Not that all the make-it-yourself men seemed of the happy variety. In an elaborate super-bath exhibit, just one model, a corner shower inclosure with shower seat, ceramic tiled, with acid-etched glass doors, cost \$390.

A woman came up with a man who, despite his natty tan sports coat and Westchester county air, had an undernourished look and viewed the elegant bathroom settings morosely, if not malignantly. In their train was an eager salesman who was pointing out that the metal work of the glass doors was brass, much stronger than the usual chromium metal.

"But dear, tell him," the dour man's spouse said encouragingly, "tell him you're making one yourself."

MACHINES

There were knitting machines, sewing machines that embroider, a salad maker being wielded by a man, a modest booth where a woman sold gadgets to make home rug braiding easier for a dollar, and, on the fourth floor, a huge model of Long Island, green and beautiful, being explained by a man through an amplifier. A young woman who'd heard the start of it explained, "This is in the future—it's not built now."

Hardest to tear oneself away from were exhibits by trade centers of other countries. The Consulate of Israel exhibited fascinating dishes, bowls, trays, vases, ashtrays of copper washed with pewter, all hand made and hand woven rugs of many sizes and designs, with a photographic panorama background of Haifa. The rugs and copper were shown by Rassco Israel Corp.



MARIA STROHMEIER, of Haddonfield, N.J., inspects the hole made by a 50-caliber bullet which failed to explode an experimental glass-fiber fuel tank for planes. Conventional tanks with compressed air usually explode and flying metal can wreck the plane.

Beck States Stand on AFL-CIO Discipline

CHICAGO, May 17. — Dave Beck, president of the Teamsters' Union, said today he will abide by the Constitution of the AFL-CIO "or get out." Beck told a conference of the 15 teamsters' trades divisions that "anytime we are not ready to accept the decisions" of AFL-CIO officials, "the only thing for us or anyone else to do is get out."

Beck said he would not close the door to the possibility of court action for interpretation of the union constitution in the event of a dispute. He also served notice that he will not be bound by political endorsements of the AFL-CIO.

"I do not accept, when George Meany (AFL-CIO president) enunciates a policy, whether it be on international affairs or on politics, that it binds me or you," he said.

Delegates unanimously adopted a resolution endorsing and supporting Beck and the General Executive Board in taking whatever steps necessary "to preserve and regain our jurisdictional and organizational rights."

Beck said the recent dispute with the AFL-CIO over the proposed agreement with the longshoremen was "blown out of proportion" in the press.

He questioned whether any International Longshoremen's Association officials had criminal records. He said some men in his own union had been charged with offenses "but every single one of them will get their day in court before I pass judgment on them."

The teamsters, Beck said, may have more jurisdictional disputes

than other unions but that is because the teamster membership "crisscrosses" every other craft.

John English, union secretary-treasurer, told the meeting the union now has assets totaling \$36,400,000 and membership had increased 77,676 in the last year. English said about \$28,000,000 of the assets is invested.

Harriman Says Dulles Ignores New Nations

SALT LAKE CITY, May 17. — New York Gov. Averell Harriman brought his "inactive" campaign for the Presidential nomination to Utah today with a charge that State Secretary John Foster Dulles "at times seems to be posing for the very picture the Kremlin is trying to paint of the U. S.—as militarists and supporters of colonialism."

"Half the people of the free world have just emerged from colonial status," Harriman said.

"But instead of paying attention to the aspirations of these newly independent nations, Dulles flies around the world negotiating military alliances which are worthless unless they are accompanied by economic and social progress."

Queens Demo Bosses Fail to Bar Negro

Supreme Court Justice David Kusnetz yesterday tossed out Democratic machine objections to the primary nominating petition of Jacob L. Smith, Negro candidate for assembly in the 11th A.D. in Queens. Smith is contesting the nomination of the official

Democratic designee, Assemblyman D. L. Clarke, in the June 5th primary. He is considered to be the first Negro running for public office in Queens with a chance of winning.

Since Smith filed more than 1,800 signatures, with only 350 valid ones required, Democratic machine attorneys centered their plea on an alleged residence irregularity. Kusnetz rejected the plea, after State Senator James L. Watson and Lawrence Bailey, leading Negro attorney associated with the Liberal Party, appeared as witnesses for Smith.

Attorneys for Smith were Morton Friedman, white resident of the 11th A.D., and Percy Sutton, Harlem Negro lawyer.

KEFAUVER

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any advantage."

"We had world poison behind us at the time Czechoslovakia shipped arms to the Middle East," Kefauver continued. "We lost prestige when we ourselves shipped arms there. We now seem determined to throw away what little prestige we have left."

Celler's statement said: "It seems that if the Arab nations need further encouragement to truculence, we have given it to them. We can only incite Arab belligerence by our willingness to be wooed and won. We know full well that appeasement is not the road to peace."

BARS IRRELEVANT QUIZ IN McCARRAN LAW PAROLE

CHICAGO, May 17. — Judge Philip L. Sullivan last week threw out the criminal indictment against George Witkovich, one of two Chicago non-citizens who were charged with violating the supervisory parole provisions of the Walter-McCarran law. Witkovich had refused in September, 1954 to answer questions about his associations, habits and activities.

Acting on motions filed by Pearl M. Hart, attorney for Witkovich, the court ruled that the 22 questions cited in the indictment were irrelevant to his availability for deportation.

Judge Sullivan stated: "To hold that the statute intended to give an official the unlimited right to subject a man to criminal penalties for failure to answer absolutely any question the official may decide to ask would raise every serious constitutional question . . ."

"The first question in the indictment is 'Do you subscribe to the Daily Worker?' Quite aside from its obvious irrelevancy to availability for deportation, to subject a man to criminal penalties for failure to answer a question as to what he reads would be an apparent infringement of rights protected by the First Amendment."

7 UE LOCALS VOTE TO JOIN IUE; OTHERS BALLOTING

NEWARK, N. J., May 17 (FP). —Seven locals of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers have voted to go into the rival International Union of Electrical and Radio Machine Workers (AFL-CIO), it was disclosed yesterday by James McLeish, who maintains he is still president of UE District 4.

Other locals in the district, numbering 12 in New Jersey and the metropolitan New York city area, are meeting and voting on the recommendation of the District 4 leadership to disaffiliate from the UE and join the IUE.

McLeish, an international vice president of the UE, was read out of the union by president Albert J. Fitzgerald as a result of his secession action. He persists in disregarding Fitzgerald's notice to that effect, however, and still operates out of UE District 4 headquarters here. But the district's funds have been frozen by action of the UE national office.

Accused of making the switch to IUE in a deal for jobs, McLeish insisted he was not working for the IUE and was "not on anybody's payroll." The seven UE organizers fired from the national staff are working for the IUE in the district, he said.

The day before Milton Weinrauch, IUE District 4 president denied the IUE had agreed to hire

the UE organizers, saying "no commitments" to that effect had been made. Some UE organizers might be hired on merit, he added.

Listed by McLeish in the IUE column were UE Locals 407 (Newark), 409 (Trenton), 430 (Manhattan), 1227 (Long Island), 428 (White Plains, N. Y.), 448 (North Bergen, N. J.) and 437 (Newark). The day shift of Jersey City Local 456 had also voted to go IUE, he said, and the night shift was voting May 16.

UE headquarters in New York released a resolution adopted by workers at the Regina Manufacturing Co. in Rahway, N. J., members of UE Local 406. With only one dissenting vote, 225 Regina workers "voted to remain solid in UE and repudiated the betrayal of the membership by our district officers and paid organizers. Our membership," the resolution continued, "recognizes the betrayal as a move to provide a few with paid union jobs at the cost of the wages, contracts and working conditions of the rank and file members of the union. We of UE Local 406 call upon all UE members in District 4 to think for themselves and to remain united in UE."

The 12 UE District 4 leaders who recommended secession explained their position in a statement which declared:

"Our action comes at a time when the strength and prestige of organized labor has been greatly increased by the merger of the AFL and CIO. We feel that the time is long past for UE members to join the majority union in the electrical, radio and machine industry, the IUE (AFL-CIO) to achieve unity. We find that the national officers of UE have spent more time throwing obstacles in the way of unity than in actually trying to unify the industry."

Viewed by 15 Million

The largest number of people ever to view a no-hit, no-run game—an estimated 15,000,000 fans—were thrilled as Carl Erskine lured his masterpiece (the score was 3 to 0) for the Brooklyn Dodgers against the New York Giants in CBS TV's "Baseball Game of the Week" last Saturday.

NAACP Asks Urgent Action by Congress on Civil Rights

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, yesterday called for urgent action for HR 627, the Administration civil rights proposals.

Wilkins said that a "sincere desire to enact legislation calls for prompt reporting out of a Senate measure identical with HR 627."

Wilkins made his plea in testimony scheduled for a hearing of the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee. The hearing was recessed by Senator Olin Johnson (D-SC) acting chairman, after the testimony of Attorney General Herbert Brownell, and before Wilkins could testify. No date was set for a continuation. Wilkins then released his testimony for publication. He offered it on behalf of the NAACP and 13 other organizations.

"Protracted hearings at this time," he declared, "or the reporting out of a bill which will later require conference between House and Senate, must be interpreted as delaying tactics designed to prevent action at this session."

HR 627, he said, "would add no new civil rights but calls merely for provisions to protect rights established 75 years ago."

The bill, he continued, "will meet in a small but substantial and worthwhile degree the most immediate

needs of the American people in terms of justice for and protection of millions of American citizens who have been and are still today treated as second-class citizens."

The bill provides for (1) establishment of a commission in the executive branch of the government to probe civil rights issues; (2) establishment of a Civil Rights Division under an assistant attorney general in the Department of Justice; (3) some minor changes in right to vote legislation, and (4) some improvements in civil rights statutes.

Wilkins presented a summary statement on the fate of previous civil rights legislation in Congress:

Right to Vote: Legislation to outlaw the poll tax has passed the House five times, but has "never come to a vote in the Senate."

Civil Rights Enforcement: "No such legislation has ever been brought to the floor of either House for debate and vote."

Federal Civil Rights Commission: Bills to establish such a commission have been pending in Congress since 1948. "No such bill has ever been brought to the floor of either House for debate and vote."

FEPC: Such bills have been before every session of Congress since 1944. Committees have reported FEPC bills favorably in the past six Congresses. "No FEPC bill has ever been allowed to come to the floor of the Senate for debate and vote."

Security of the Person: Legislation to make lynching a federal crime has been continually before Congress since 1922. No such bill has been brought to a vote in the Senate.

Interstate Travel: Legislation to provide penalties for those who impose segregation in interstate transportation has been before Congress continually since 1943. "None of this legislation has ever been brought to the floor of either House for debate and vote."

Johnston told the hearing that there are 16 civil rights bills pending before the Judiciary committee. Brownell repeated the defense of the Administration proposals that he had made on several previous occasions. Sen. Thomas Hennings (D-Mo), chairman of the constitutional liberties subcommittee, showed, as he has previously, that the Administration has studiously refused to take any action on civil rights legislation until its recent presentation of its bills.

The organizations, on whose behalf Wilkins issued his statement, were, in addition to the NAACP: American Council on Human Rights; American Jewish Congress; American Veterans Committee; Americans for Democratic Action; Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Catholic Interracial Council; International Union of Electrical Workers; Jewish Labor Committee; National Alliance of Postal Employees; National Council of Negro Women; United Automobile Workers; United Steelworkers; Workers Defense League.

SPEAK YOUR PIECE

40 Hours Pay for 30 Hours Work

MIAMI, Fla.

Editor, Daily Worker:

About a year and a half ago it was suggested that the Daily Worker advance the "40 Hours Pay for 30 Hours Work" slogan to primary importance in its news and feature columns, instead of giving it an occasional article which then merely reflected, rather than led, the first workers' demands of 40 for 30.

The main reason cited for the need of a change of emphasis was the foreseeable likelihood under capitalism of even greater job-dislocations and unemployment caused by the continuing growth of automation, consolidations and general technological improvements and speedups that were resulting in further per-capita production increases. The Daily Worker ought to at once begin showing the workers the how and why, industry by industry, the 40 for 30 is possible and necessary, and to do this before the actual blows of mass layoffs and unemployment hit the workers.

The Daily Worker should stress the 40 for 30 slogan as the major lever to best unify the labor movement—in meaningful fact, and from the bottom—for the development of struggles in their immediate and long-range interests.

The 40 for 30 is concrete and easily understood by all workers. It reaches them over the head of any reactionary in and out of labor's ranks. It is a clearer, more necessary, rallying call than the misnamed and misleading "Guaranteed Annual Wage" (GAW). A building trades worker, for example, who frequently goes from one employer to another, understands a Six-Hour Day with Eight-Hour Pay, whereas he is left cold by a vague GAW, I think.

In the same way, the Legal 30 Hour Work Week should be raised as a political slogan (remember how the demand for a legal 40-hour work week was

both labeled and libeled?).

This, in an issue for labor political action. For it has the dynamic of personal immediacy to propel great masses into movement on every level, everywhere, which realistically a Taft-Hartley Act, for example, does not have.

CHARLES SMALL

Is There a Time For Half Truth?

NEW YORK

Editor, Daily Worker:

Anna Louise Strong's recent article strikes me as a generally balanced and illuminating discussion of the Stalin era. But in one respect she seems to be still kidding herself. She says that had the present Soviet leaders spoken out sooner they might have been "rightly shot" because "whether in a strike or in a war... there are times to criticize and times to shut up and take orders."

As to soldiers in a war, this is true—sometimes. As to strikes, Miss Strong is talking through her hat. Sure—when a strike is voted everybody is expected to go out—and scabs can expect rough handling.

But does this mean that those who disagree with the leadership on strike tactics, or on what terms to sign a contract should "rightly" expect to be "slugged"? Not in any decently run union! There is a big difference between holding criticism within certain bounds—where a crisis situation makes it necessary—and suppressing it altogether. Does anybody doubt that the USSR would have been stronger, not weaker, had it been possible for Soviet citizens to criticize the jailings and shootings of honest people?

Miss Strong seems to be trying to rationalize away her own responsibility in helping to spread the incomplete and distorted picture of the USSR which too many of us accepted for too long. All of us "laymen" certainly ignored many obvious facts—notably the ridiculous and disgusting adulation of Stalin. But

In reply to several inquiries, we do find it necessary to cut some letters, mainly because of space problems. In keeping with good labor newspaper practices we urge readers to keep letters under 300 words if possible. Keep them coming! Readers are invited to write about any subject and to speak their minds critically or any other way they please.

on many things we have the excuse that we did not know—because we relied on the good faith of the "experts" (such as Miss Strong, Joe Clark and others) who had studied the USSR or even lived there.

Miss Strong did know—she admits it—that there was "something wrong in the USSR." But she never told us, because it was "not the time to spread suspicion of the first socialist state."

This argument is based on the assumption that there is a "time" to tell the whole truth and a "time" to tell half truths.

It is a false argument—first, because truth has a habit of catching up with even the cleverest distortions, as Dulles and Brownell are finding out. More important, it is an argument which implies that the people can't understand the whole truth—even including bitter facts—but have to be spoon-fed on syrupy half-truths. Anybody who believes the American people must be spoon-fed is wasting their time preaching socialism. The capitalists will always have bigger and shinier spoons than any socialist group can afford. Telling the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth is not a political tactic, depending on the "right time." It is, or ought to be, a fundamental principle of anyone calling themselves a socialist.

ALEX LESLIE

The State's Judiciary

Editor, Daily Worker:

It was distressing to me to see in your April 26 issue the item,

Judges Charge Medina Deals In Untruths.

Unless I am completely amiss in my understanding of the facts, Medina's charges leveled against the Judges of the State's higher courts have a sound basis.

Rarely is the hypocrisy of the so-called two-party system laid as bare as when the Republicans and Democrats get together and present a single slate of judges to the electorate for the highest courts in the State. It is not surprising that many incompetent and inadequate judges result from this "log-rolling."

The paper opened itself to the charge of "baiting" when it attacked Medina without considering the merits of the specific instance.

We should not stoop to such tactics. Our dislike of this contemptible character should not becloud our sound judgement.

As an after thought, I have often felt the paper would be better served by more intensive rather than extensive coverage. To me, at least, the small news items on Pages 2 and 3 rarely seem newsworthy.

—S.S.R.

Let Newspaper Editors Tremble

Editor, Daily Worker:

Dear Sir: Allow me, a political independent, to congratulate the Worker on Speak Your Piece. It would be unfortunate indeed if this innovation were allowed to fade out through mere lack of audience participation, and I therefore urge all men and women of good will, whether they be well heeled or very poor, scrub women or stage stars, kings or commoners, regardless of race, color, creed or political faith, to sit down occasionally and unburden their immortal souls, to Speak their Piece. For not only is it something rare and new in American journalism... in the sense that readers are invited to express their opinions on the most controversial matters of our day, it also was instituted by the very

people who are supposed to be the willing political agents of some unpeakable red devil.

What is the Daily Worker conspiring to do in Speak Your Piece? What dark and sinister motives now lie in its Marxian subconscious? In brief, what's cooking, what is it up to?

And well might hardened New York newspaper editors tremble in their boots as they await the evening edition of the Daily Worker. For the undreamed of, the unheard of, has happened; a newspaper that actually believes what it preaches, that actually practices what it preaches, now appears in their very midst.

Can anybody supposedly sane imagine for a moment the lordly Times or the corseted and respectable Herald Tribune even encouraging, let alone tolerating dissent in letters addressed to their respective institutions? One might as well expect Hell to freeze over, especially when such dissent takes to task their most cherished illusions of the free world or their particular political darlings such as the Tribune's Nixon. As the English say: "It just isn't cricket you know."

—INDEPENDENT.

Tricky Dick Limerick

Editor, Daily Worker:

There was a young man named Nixon, With a yen for creating friction, So sugar and spice, And everything nice, Were laid on to improve his diction.

—DAM O'CRAT

CORRECTION

We regret that in our May 4 issue a letter was signed A.G. through error. It was by R.G. Ascher.

A British Socialist Puts 3 Questions to Communists

The following article, reprinted from the London Daily Worker, was written by an outstanding British Labor Party leader, a noted historian, in reply to a request from the editors of the British Daily Worker.

By PROF. C. D. H. COLE

IN A RECENT article in the new Statesman and Nation I wrote that in my opinion, though there is still no chance of bringing the Socialist and Communist parties of East and West together for an attempt to reunite Socialists for common action on a world-wide basis, the time has come for individual Socialists and Communists who do feel the need for such action to begin talking one with another about the basic principles of Socialism and the means of bringing it about.

The editor of the Daily Worker thereupon asked me to say what questions I would wish to put to a Communist in the course of such a discussion.

I do not find it any too easy to respond to his request: for my purpose in any such contact would be much more to find a basis for agreement than to put awkward questions in the hope of scoring a point.

I SHOULD NOT wish to discuss anyone's or any party's past misdeeds except in relation to their bearing on the future; my concern would be to find out whether there is now a real prospect for discussion leading to agreed action, not between myself as an individual and those

who follow the Communist Party line—which would be relatively easy in certain fields—but between such persons and the main bodies of non-Communist members of Labor or Social-Democratic parties, and of trade unions which follow in the main their line.

One thing I should want to know is whether Communists still regard those who can be fairly called "Right-Wing" Socialists and trade unionists as "social traitors," whose influence is to be fought by every available means, and who are to be regarded as, shall we say, "lackeys of the bourgeoisie"?

May I take, to illustrate what I mean, two actual examples from the past—Arthur Henderson and Ernest Bevin—with both of whom I worked closely for some time a long while ago.

Henderson was a "Right-Winger," with whose views I disagreed profoundly; but he was also one of the most honest and selfless devotees of the labor cause I have ever known.

Bevin is less easy to sum up because, after starting well on the trade union left, he moved more and more rightwards, ending up as a quite disastrous Foreign Secretary after 1945, and also because, as a person, he was vain, egoistic and suspicious and, though able in many respects and fundamentally honest, lacked Henderson's incorruptible singleness of mind.

IT SEEMS TO ME altogether wrong to denounce either of these men—even Bevin in his

last years—as a "social traitor"—a phrase which implies that they were acting consciously against the interests of the class they purported to represent.

I think their policies—especially Bevin's—were often badly wrong, and I often opposed them on this ground.

But I hold them to have been both honest men, devoted in their several ways to the cause of the workers; and I hold it always illegitimate to make honest disagreements a basis for moral blame, or for personal abuse that implies such blame.

Henderson and Bevin are dead; but there are today in all the countries of the West Socialist and trade union leaders who resemble them; and I want to know whether Communists are now prepared to treat such men as honest holders of their Right Wing views, to argue with them without resorting to abuse, and in their relations with them to observe the principles of honorable and even up to a point comradely dealing.

Unless they are prepared to do this, there is no sense in talking about workingclass unity, which involves bringing such men into comradely association with persons who have hitherto thought no ethical too strong to be applied to them.

SECONDLY, I want to know whether Communists, in the countries in which they hold the power, are prepared to go the whole way in undoing, as far as possible, the wrongs that have

been done by means of trumped-up allegations against deviators from the Party line, or through the treating of deviators as criminals on account of their opinions; and also whether, in future, the expression of dissident opinions, both inside the Communist Parties and outside of them, is to be allowed without danger of punishment falling on the dissidents simply because their views are regarded as mistaken, or even as wrong.

Personally, I believe freedom of speech and freedom to form groups for the advocacy of varying views to be of fundamental importance for Socialism.

I do not say there should be no restrictions on these freedoms: some are unavoidable in any organized society, but they should be kept down to the bare minimum that the situation requires and should always be removed or relaxed as soon as the conditions allow.

Freedom should always be the norm and restriction the rare exception. Do Communists now admit this and are they ready to act in this spirit?

THIRDLY, I want to know how far the argument that Socialism can, under some circumstances, be won without violent revolution really goes, and what the implications are, especially in relation to Colonial countries.

Is it implied that in some countries, including Great Britain, Communists are prepared

to work on non-revolutionary lines and, if so, what does this involve?

Secondly, in colonies where real advances are being made toward self-government and self-determination, are Communists prepared to support the parties which stand for such policies, and to refrain from stirring up trouble against them even if they wish to remain attached to the Commonwealth?

I am not, of course, referring to such areas as Kenya, in which no Socialist should do anything short of taking a strong line against every form of racial discrimination.

THERE ARE THREE QUESTIONS. Naturally, if I were writing to Right Wingers, I should have plenty of questions to put to them about the reality of their wish to create a Socialist society, about their attitude to Communists, and so on.

This article, however, is not the place for such questions: it is simply a short answer to the question put to me on behalf of the Daily Worker.

It is meant to indicate the spirit in which I hope the new International Society for Socialist Studies, of which I have been chosen as president, will approach its task of establishing closer and better relations among those, in all countries, who are working for improved mutual understanding and for a re-thinking and restatement of Socialist principles in terms related to the practical problems of the present time.

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ARMS AND THE OILMEN

AGAIN THE STATE DEPARTMENT has revealed the hypocrisy of its protests against the shipment of arms to Arab countries by other governments. The only thing the Eisenhower Administration wants to insure is a monopoly on such shipments.

The latest shipment of arms to Saudi Arabia shows how unjust is the Administration's continued refusal to meet Israel's request for arms. We share the justified indignation of Sen. Lehman, Kefauver, and Douglas against this new sign that Administration policy continues to discriminate against Israel and spurs a Middle East arms race. Israel is entirely justified in its request for arms.

The question now is: What is the next step toward Middle East peace?

Dag Hammarskjold, the UN Secretary General, scored a significant advance for peace by getting a firmer Arab-Israeli truce. But the UN chief himself has made it clear that the members of the UN Security Council bear a continuing and higher responsibility.

Above all the UN chief has put the responsibility up to the Big Four—our country, Britain, France and the USSR. Only the authority of the Big Four, acting together, can help bring successful Arab-Israeli negotiations. British-Soviet agreement in this direction was a step forward. But that agreement requires support above all of our country.

President Eisenhower should hear from the people about the State Department's continued policy of playing dirty politics for the greater profit of U. S. oil firms in Saudi Arabia.

FIRST THINGS FIRST

WE'LL FREELY ADMIT some of us on the Daily Worker staff are Dodger fans. This, however, is not what moves us to protest with vigor against the plan to build a new, huge stadium for the Giants on the site of the New York Central railroad tracks in Manhattan's Lincoln Square area.

Some 7,500 families in Lincoln Square, most of them low-income workers and many Puerto Rican and Negro, are the appointed victims of Robert Moses' Title I slum clearance program. They are to be cleared out of their homes, with no provision for alternate housing, to make way for a Fordham University campus, opera house, and other enterprises of that kind.

Ironically, Moses is also thinking of building a housing project in the area at \$40 per room per month.

Tenants' groups in the area, fighting to avert the tragedy of dislocation of these thousands of workingclass families, have long ago pointed to the railroad site as suitable for a low-rent project to which the people of the area could move.

Build one for us there, they have said, before you throw us out of our present homes. Then we won't be kicked around from one slum ghetto to another, paying ever higher rents for crowded and dilapidated housing.

Measure this desperate human need against the plan for a stadium to seat 110,000, especially when the present Polo Grounds, holding 55,000 is seldom filled.

TREAT 'EM ROUGH JUSTICE

A GOVERNMENT attorney has now explained the basis for the Social Security Administration's efforts to revoke the pensions of former and present Communist Party employees and their dependents.

Charles A. Settle, at the hearings concluded Wednesday, justified the action on the grounds that Congress desires that "the Communist Party is to be accorded nothing but harsh treatment."

This is a new concept of justice. This is a new basis for law and order.

If Settle is correct, then government agencies first decide what segment of the population they wish to persecute; then they cast about for ways in which to do it.

Settle and, we presume, his superiors, have decided it is not the law that is supreme but rather their own peculiar political biases.

But of course it is only Settle's rather clumsy candor that is new. The viewpoint is a familiar one. It is at the heart of the attitude of Sen. Eastland, Gov. Byrnes and the other Dixiecrats who have decided to be "harsh"—meaning unlawful—to the Negro people, and thereby justify their own disregard of the law as embodied in the rulings of the highest court of the land.

Referee Peter J. Hoegen, who heard the social security case, declared that "nothing in the record" substantiated the government's case that Communists were employees of the Soviet government and therefore ineligible for social security benefits.

What remains, then, is only the tacit admission by attorney Settle that his agency has violated the law because it believes that Congress and the administration would approve.

TODAY ABROAD

by Joseph Clark

A Dinner Party and The United Front

TWO ARTICLES I've just read prod me to discuss the Bulganin-Khrushchev visit to Britain once more. The first appeared as a leading editorial in the lively and highly "informative" left-wing Labor magazine "New Statesman and Nation." The second appeared in our paper and was Johnny Williamson's report from London on the aftermath of the Bulganin, Khrushchev visit to Britain.

"Mr. Khrushchev at the Dinner Table" was the title of the New Statesman editorial. And of course it deals with that famous dinner-party, given by the Labor Party leaders for the Soviet visitors. The editorial takes sharp issue with the way some British Labor leaders behaved at a time when closer relations are so much in the mutual interests of both British Laborites and Soviet Communists.

NEW STATESMAN says:

"First, there was the grossly ill-mannered and provocative behaviour of at least one Labor front-bencher. Second, neither Mr. Gaitskell nor the chairman of the party seems to have made much of a shot at stopping the row; surely normal courtesies were the prerequisite to useful discussion. Third, Mr. Gaitskell, who is said to have expressed himself very courteously in making his point about the Social Democrats, nonetheless made an error of judgement in trying, so publicly, to thrust on Mr. Khrushchev a detailed list of victims and in his general assumption that the Russian leaders could accept responsibility for what goes on in the satellite countries. . . . The net result of it all is that a meeting that might have led to a constructive exchange of views led in fact only to rancor and benefited only those who desire to make the worst of Anglo-Soviet relations."

This substantiates what Wil-

liamson wrote in the Daily Worker that many Laborites, leaders and rank and file, have expressed keen disappointment at the way some of their leaders conducted themselves at this dinner. The capitalist press here reported nothing about this.

THE NEW STATESMAN editorial then goes on to show that Khrushchev made some very pertinent and weighty remarks about the German question at the same dinner. The editorial praises Khrushchev for offering a fair and mutually acceptable solution to this most knotty of European issues.

"Mr. Khrushchev's analysis seems, in fact, to have been substantially correct. . . . There is yet time, he said in effect, for us to agree together: if Russia, Britain, France, Czechoslovakia and Poland could come to an understanding (and especially if the U. S. were to be included) a free and united Germany would threaten nobody. This is a reversion to the idea of a European security pact—hitherto always turned down out of hand by the West."

THERE IS no question in my mind that the Bulganin, Khrushchev visit to Britain marked a great advance in bringing East and West closer together. I also see where the right wing British labor leaders were responsible for hurting the cause of East-West friendship and also of socialist-communist unity.

But there is a question in my mind as to whether Bulganin and Khrushchev could not more effectively have advanced the cause of the united front. Furthermore, the remark they made on their return, that they found it easier to get along with the Tories than with the Laborites, is certainly no lesson on how to work for a united front. Finally I'd like to note one

point which the New Statesman and other left-wing Laborites made in connection with the whole incident. It's something which Williamson wrongly ignores. The New Statesman editorial starts out by saying:

"Nobody should reproach the Labor leadership for its determination to voice the Party's concern about the fate of Social Democrats in east Europe. This issue is fundamental to relations between Communists and Socialist everywhere. It is, after all, the Russians who have raised the question of organizational contacts between their party and the British Labor Party; and they must be made to realize that the treatment of Social Democrats is a matter of vital interest to us, and also that the right of opposition groups to organize themselves for legitimate political activity is an integral part of the western concept of Socialism. While this obstacle remains, a Socialist communion between the Labor Party and the Communists is impossible."

SOME COMMUNISTS may differ with this Social Democratic view. But Communists will not get a united front without realizing that it is a vital Social Democratic concern. Furthermore, as Khrushchev said himself, everybody knows that the Soviet Union has been correcting grave errors, some of which included undue persecution of Social Democrats.

How much of a concern this is to socialists who sincerely desire unity is clear from a reading of G.D.H. Cole's article on page 4 of this issue.

We will do well to learn how to listen to Social Democrats, even when we disagree with them and even though some on their extreme right wing may have ulterior motives devoted to the crusade against the Soviet Union. That right wing will not be successful if a united front policy is sincerely and skillfully advanced.

Is There Really a Labor Shortage in Puerto Rico?

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico (Air-mail).—Sugar cane producers have lately been complaining about a shortage of manpower to work in the fields. They blame this situation on the development of public works projects in Puerto Rico and on heavy emigration to the United States.

However the Labor Department of Puerto Rico noted that workers are reluctant to work in the cane fields for three reasons: (1) The employer never tells them in advance just when and for how long they will work, and they generally get only half days; (2) They do not want to travel long distances on foot or pay for their own transportation unless they are assured permanent work and (3) They regard truck transport provided by the employers as too risky.

Juan Saez Corales, former head of a united Puerto Rican labor movement and now defendant in a forthcoming Smith Act trial, added two additional reasons on his regular Sunday morning broadcast: (1) Wages of sugar cane laborers are criminally low.

(2) The work is extremely seasonal, and workers must find other means of subsistence during most of the year.

The proposed minimum wage law — for which the now-divided Puerto Rican labor movement is putting up a united struggle against stubborn employer resistance — would increase cane workers' wages by five percent.

In addition to passage of this law, Saez Corales urged the importance of the unions achieving

collective agreements which would raise wages and guarantee a regular work week based on an eight hour day.

The "solution" proposed by the big sugar interests is to hold up emigration and defer public works in order to force workers into the fields when they are needed. Saez Corales remarked sardonically: "That is what capitalists are like. On the one hand they kill one another defending what they call free enterprise. But when it's a question of workers being able to choose those jobs where they get paid more, then the capitalists

To Interpret Hebrew Scroll of Law in Modern Dance

Jewish music and dancing will be presented on the 'Look Up and Live' TV show Sunday morning 10:30. Hillel and Aviva, Israeli folk-singers and dancers will perform traditional Jewish music of their nation and also interpret in modern dance the Torah, the Hebrew Scroll of Law. The Scroll consists of the Five Books of Moses.

want to eliminate the higher-paying jobs in order thereby to force the workers into the badly-paid jobs. This is an example of enslaving and oppressive nature of the capitalist economic system."

BIGGEST ANTHRACITE PITS CLOSED BY STRIKE OF UMW

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., May 17.—The United Mineworkers have struck nine pits of the Glen Alden Corp., the world's largest anthracite producer. Some 4,800 miners in this and the Hazleton area are affected in this first major strike in the hard coal area since 1950.

The strike followed the company's refusal to make its required contract payment into the union's Health and Welfare Fund. Glen Alden officials declared that failure of competing operators to pay into the Fund "makes for a considerable difference in the price of a ton of coal." The company discontinued payments several weeks

ago. Companies under union contracts pay 50 cents a ton on coal mined. Their payments are the only source of income for the Fund.

The strike was called by the executive board of District 1, whose president, August Lippi, called stoppage of Fund payments "a flagrant violation" of the union contract.

By coincidence, the work schedules posted before the strike would have idled four of the eight mines, which are in the Wilkes-Barre area.

Movies, TV and...

by david platt

Some Letters on 'Picnic'

Letters are coming in on 'Picnic' which we said was one of Hollywood's really good ones. We're printing several below:

Says It Has a Good Slant on Women

Dear Dave:

On your recommendation I went to see 'Picnic.' First, I want to say I'd rate it in the excellent class, for its sharp penetrating look into the narrowness of a small town society and what it does to its women. Women who haven't achieved status through marriage actually seemed doomed to a life of strict conformity, rigid modes of behavior and a manless world. No other avenues of fulfillment are open in such an atmosphere to such a woman as the school teacher played by Rosalind Russell. This was the part I considered the very best in the picture, running the entire gamut of emotions from primness and repression to desperation, passion, humiliation and thinly-veiled bravado. She was wonderful. . . . One factor that seemed to permeate the atmosphere of the picture and which, I think, the director was able to project magnificently, was the intensely strong physical character of the two young people and their great attraction to each other. William Holden, particularly, was able by means of a dozen mannerisms and movements to make you believe that here was a very physical young man, but, more important, a man with depth and dimension. And, oh the noise, flavor, excitement, fun and smell of the picnic couldn't have been better.

-ANNE.

Had Mixed Reactions

Dear Platt:

I had mixed reactions to 'Picnic.' While, it was different in that it showed the rut of small town life, yet it was full of old Hollywood cliches such as marriage is the happy out for all problems. Bill Holden is a bum because his father was a drunk. Love at first sight crops up. There's no reason given for the love of Kim Novack and Holden. All in all I felt it was confusing and only above the average because of the fine acting and direction.—C.D.

Dear Mr. Platt:

I agree that 'Picnic' was a fine film. It had several points to make. One of the main themes is the tragedy that can come from misunderstanding and mistrust. It shows how easy it is to twist facts in order to falsely accuse someone of doing harm. It is pointed out that this is especially easy when the person that is accused is new or different in some way and when people have learned to oppose change and to mistrust newcomers. Another theme is the story of the school teacher who tried desperately to get some pleasure from life because she felt that life was passing her by. In her attempt to prove to herself and others that she was still attractive, she resorted to such means as belittling her beau, the shopkeeper and trying to get the younger William Holden interested in her. Although she might have felt that it was a compromise, she achieved happiness and a needed sense of security by marrying the shopkeeper. The photography as you pointed out was especially good and the emotional lighting in the dance scene at the picnic where Holden and Kim Novack move from one Chinese lantern to another and there's a play of varying subtle lights on their faces.

-J.L.

Disliked Story in 'Carousel'

Dear Mr. Platt:

Four of us who saw Carousel found it a big disappointment. It's true you didn't give it a rave notice but at the same time you left out what we thought were big weaknesses. The singing, dancing, choreography, etc., were overall, very good, but unfortunately the story that went along with it was weak, uninteresting and a drag on the movement of the whole production.—FOUR FRIENDS.

P.S. I guess we can't have things like Seven Brides for Seven Brothers or Finian's Rainbow every day, but still we can keep hoping.

From the Fellow Who Started Fireworks

Dear Dave:

I feel like the sorcerer's apprentice! Not in my wildest dreams might it have occurred to me that my brief note to you on "Diabolique" would uncork such an overwhelming torrent of opinions and comment. Bravo! Bravo! Your readers are so very much alive and kicking! If nothing else, then, my letter was instrumental in sparking this response bubbling with vitality and awareness, and it is all to the good these brand new days.

Nothing that has been said by your "pro" readers has served to alter my original opinion that Clouzot's film is inhuman, sordid, unbearably depraved. This is inescapable on the most elementary level of judgement. One reader ascribes to me the opinion that "Diabolique" is "reactionary," "fascist," etc. I have never pinned these labels on it. But does a film really have to be that to be way below the standards of a Marxist film critic? Dave Platt has been waging a valiant and consistent battle on Hollywood films of violence and horror for more years than I can remember. I don't recall that he tagged all such films as necessarily "fascist" or "reactionary," although many of them had that aura. What provoked my writing in the first place, was the fact that Platt couldn't see said violence and crime in a French film that he saw so clearly in Hollywood's! Nor do I think that my not being a devotee of murder mysteries disqualifies me from seeing depravity and sordidness when it fairly bludgeons me from the screen. The reader who accuses me of "giving myself away" because I don't happen to belong to the large cult of "whodunit" devotees is merely "breaking down wide open doors." I can give you a long list of murder mystery films I have seen and enjoyed that didn't make me feel as though I was being taken on a tour through a slaughter-house. Does one really have to be a "devotee" not to be shocked at the sight of a man deliberately drowned in a tubful of water and kept from bobbing back up to the surface by having a huge bronze statue placed on his head? How far can you go. . . .

Films like "Diabolique" add their quota of fuel to the relentless flames of violence and depravity that pervade our screen, television, radio and comic books. This should never be taken lightly, and Platt never had in the past.

-S.B.

P.S. Incidentally, when I wrote that "Diabolique" was not fit for children, I in no way whatsoever implied that it WAS fit for adults! And if you ever have occasion to choose between "Diabolique" and a prize-fight, please, for his sake, take your son to the fight. . . .

Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Theatre

TV

Baseball: Giants vs. Braves (11) 1:25 p.m.

Matinee Theatre: Edwina Black (4) 3 p.m.

Science Fiction Theatre (4) 7

I Spy: The Burning of New York by Confederate Agents (5) 7:30

Mama (2) 8

Ozzie and Harriet (7) 8

Our Miss Brooks (2) 8:30

Baseball: Yankees-White Sox (Chicago) (11) 9

Play: Man in Black Robe (4) 9:30

Paul Douglas, Joseph Cotten.

Judicial Courage theme.

Middleweight Championship Bout:

Sugar Ray Robinson vs. Carl Olson from Wrigley Field L. A.

(4) 10

Person to Person (2) 10:30

Million Dollar Movie: This Land Is Mine (9) 11

RADIO

Giants-Braves WMCA 1:25 p.m.

Edward Morgan news WABC 7

Dodgers-Cincinnati WMGM 7:55

CBS Radio Workshop WCBS 8:30

Yankee-White Sox WINS 8:55

Middleweight Championship Bout:

Robinson vs. Olsen WRCA 10

MOVIES

Richard the Third, Bijou

Romeo and Juliet (Russian), Paris

Picnic, 85th St. Translux, Lane

Patterns, Riviera

Childhood of Maxim Gorky, 55th

St. Playhouse

Lovers and Lollipops, Translux

Normandie

Harder They Fall, Astor

Ladykillers, Sutton

Court Jester, 68th St.

Boris Gudunov & Twelfth Night

(Russian) Art

DRAMA

My Fair Lady, Hellinger Theatre

Inherit the Wind with Paul Muni,

National

Chekhov's Uncle Vanya, 4th St.

The Lark, Longacre

Three Penny Opera, Theatre de

Lys

Diary of Anne Frank, Cort Theater

A Doll's House, Greenwich Mews

Kiss Me Kate, City Center

The Ponder Heart, Music Box

No Time For Sergeants, Alvin

Gorky's Lower Depths, Contem-

porary Theatre, 15 Second Ave.

'Nation' Looks At Flynn Book

Roger N. Baldwin reviewed Elizabeth Gurley Flynn's autobiography "I Speak My Own Piece" in the May 12 issue of The Nation. It is a friendly review. Baldwin who was director of the American Civil Liberties Union for many years notes that "for half a century, from 1906 on, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn has figured as one of the few women leaders on the radical Left in the United States."

Pointing out that her book is a "record of her tireless workingclass activities" from the time she made her first speech at sixteen on women and socialism, to her defense of Sacco and Vanzetti in 1927, Baldwin writes:

"In between she traveled from coast to coast as speaker and organizer in the struggles of the Industrial Workers of the World (to which she belonged for more than a decade), of the leftist trade unions and of anarchists, the Irish, the suffragists and the birth-controllers. In 1918 she organized the Workers Defense Union, and for half a dozen years led a fight for civil rights for all comers. She was elected to the board of the American Civil Liberties Union on which she served for many years until the inconsistency of her Communist membership forced her expulsion."

One could disagree with Mr. Baldwin's reasons for her expulsion from the ACLU, but not with his concluding remarks that "Miss Flynn has contributed a personal story to the violent struggles of industrial warfare on the Left in a period too scantily recorded in first-hand testimony. As a defender of the right of workers on countless platforms and in organizing legal aid and raising funds, the record shows she was tireless, courageous and uncompromising."

ASSIGNMENT U.S.A. BY JOSEPH NORTH

Thoughts Upon Fadeyev's Death

Alexander Fadeyev is dead, and dead by his own hand. It is almost impossible to believe. Many Americans remember the tall, blonde, handsome man of soldierly bearing and his fervent eloquence at the Waldorf conference here when he spoke to advance fraternal relations between our nation and his.

Many of us remember the impact of his book, "The Nineteen," which he wrote as a young veteran of the Civil War. He became head of the Soviet writers' organization and his literary essays were generally known throughout the world where men and women adhere to socialist beliefs. After World War II, he wrote "The Young Guard," which his people acclaimed as one of the best of the war books.

At the Congress of Soviet writers in December of 1954, Fadeyev, among other leading figures of socialist literature, was in the eye of a hurricane of criticism. Dissatisfaction with the quality of the film, the drama, the novel, had welled up among the folk and was reflected among the writers who spoke. The fervent debate at the

conference, it appears now, was a forerunner of the general criticism levelled at the cult of the individual at the Twentieth Communist Party congress. But ravaging errors of dogma and bureaucracy that were declared manifest in other areas of Soviet life had taken their heavy toll in literature and culture as well.

THE WORLD OF LETTERS had not fulfilled its earlier promise or achievement. No one had written a novel equalling Sholokhov's Don books; characters had become two-dimensional unlike Sholokhov's full-bodied and totally-realized Gregor or Axinia or Natalia, unlike those in Fadeyev's own "Nineteen." The conflict outside that bore on men did not reveal the conflicts within.

The playwrights talked about the "conflictless drama" arguing that socialism had already removed the passionate dissents that operate everywhere in the world. The movies had never recaptured the magic of Potemkin or Chapayev or the masterpieces of Eisenstein. The critics were fearful of expressing an opinion until they heard from "somebody higher up." Publishers played it safe, and the worst tragedy of all, it was later learned, writers like the Jewish poet Itzik Feffer had been executed after a frameup.

TRUE, THIS ALL happened at a time when the appetite of the people for culture had grown enormously. There were more movie-houses, more theatres, more publishing houses than ever, surpassing the rate of growth in all lands. True, too, that the classics of all times, and in all lands—Tolstoy, Shakespeare, Mark Twain, Balzac—were being voraciously read and in numbers that surpassed those of other countries. But it was clear the oft-stated position—that socialist culture learned from the best of world culture—was not being realized among its contemporary writers and artists.

Fadeyev, as a foremost figure in Soviet literature, got much of the blame for the tragic state of affairs.

And now he is dead. We read that he became a heavy drinker, tried ineffectively to master his alcoholism, found it impossible to write, and death came at his own hand. Who can tell what the personal reasons are? It would be folly, to assay at this distance, or perhaps even in his homeland, what it was that impelled this talented man to take his life. Who can know?

BUT INEVITABLY one conjectures. Certain Western writers who committed suicide brought shocked grief to their readers, their admirers, and one sensed some of the causes that brought them to dead-end. Some left notes saying why. Stefan Zweig was an exile from his homeland, Germany, an uprooted wanderer in distant lands: F. O. Matthiessen died by his own hand, many conjecturing that he killed himself in desperate bewilderment over the course of his nation, its rising repression, and he seemed to see no way to combat it. A novel written by a friend indicated that Ernst Toller, like Zweig, was a refugee from his home. There were others.

When Fadeyev commits suicide much crowds to the mind: every man in the family of socialism senses the grievous burdens that must have weighed on him. As a writer of distinction and a warrior, he knew what his people had suffered. He himself described their bitter tribulations to build an industry, to rebuild the land after the ravages of two world wars and intervention, to educate a nation of many peoples, some of them without alphabets; to create an educational system that brings forth scientists and technicians by the hundreds of thousands who are winning the begrudged admiration even of their enemies.

And then to realize that certain tragic mistakes were made that need never have been made, to know that his people could have advanced even further had these bitter errors been avoided. One may speculate that he felt keenly his share of culpability in the arena where he was a leader.

No, nobody can tell why another man wants to die; to have become prey to the affliction of alcoholism and to have lost the tools of his talent may have seemed to him more than he could bear. Who can sit in judgement on such a tragedy?

But his anguished decision occurred within the framework described above, one feels. One can only think how enormously helpful he could have been in righting the balance of his nation's literature, striving to correct the tragic mistakes which he made, along with others in other lands, like ours, who accepted all too uncritically the ebb and flow of Soviet culture and its standards of judgement.

The effort to right the wrong goes on, will doubtless make headway, for it is based upon the realization that the untrammelled genius of the plain people is invincible. And fetters of any kind must be struck off. That a man of Fadeyev's gifts and achievements is not here to speed the victories of man's culture is cause for deep grief.

Cultural Exchange Market Is Booming

By MASON ROBERSON
SAN FRANCISCO.

The American people may soon have an opportunity to see, for the first time, a collection of paintings from two of the world's greatest storehouses of art: the fabulous Hermitage Gallery in Leningrad and the Tretiakov Gallery in Moscow.

This was revealed here last week in the course of an interview with Edward Ivanian, an official of the USSR Ministry of Culture in charge of cultural exchange with the United States and Canada.

Ivanian, who speaks excellent English, is paying his first visit to the United States. He is accompanying Soviet Cellist Mstislav Rostropovich who was guest soloist with the San Francisco Symphony orchestra for its final concert of the spring season.

Ivanian listed the art exchange as one of several projects either agreed on or in the discussion stage.

The exchange of paintings is being discussed with officials of the Museum of Modern Art in New York City. The Russians are asking for an exhibit of modern American paintings to be sent on a tour of the USSR. They would send us an exhibit of paintings from the two galleries, which in addition to the works of contemporary Soviet paintings contain tremendous collections of the works of the old masters of Italy, France, Germany, the Low Countries and other European and American art centers.

"We in the Soviet Union are very anxious to increase cultural

exchange between our two countries," Ivanian said. "It is one of the best things that can happen. It helps us better to know and understand one another as people. It is also of great benefit for all artists to compare their works, to learn one another's skills. This can only be of mutual benefit."

"Music, the universal language, is the best first step in building such an exchange. Music and painting."

Speaking of American artists invited to the Soviet Union, Ivanian mentioned the recently ended visit of Mexican painters David Siqueiros and Diego Rivera. Isaac Stern, San Francisco born concert violinist is now in Moscow. Jan Peerce, Metropolitan Opera tenor, is due in Moscow June 6 to begin a tour that will take him to Leningrad, Kiev and other Soviet cities.

ORCHESTRAS BID

Ivanian said his ministry invited the Philadelphia Orchestra but it was unable to schedule such a visit this year. Attempts are being made to get another top U. S. symphony ensemble.

He said they are also negotiating with ASCAP (American Society of Composers, Authors & Publishers) for an exchange of composers. "About seven Soviet composers would come to the United States, including Shostakovich, Khachaturian (due in June) and Kabalevsky," he said. "We have already reached agreement on sending the Bolshoi Theater Ballet."

"With Ulanova?"
"Perhaps with Ulanova. We can't tell. Maybe she has other commitments."

When I asked him about Soviet motion pictures and the complaints here (and reportedly in the USSR) that they had declined in quality in recent years, he said there has been a change for the better.

"There's been no decline at all in the last two or three years. In fact, we've had several great successes recently. There was criticism a few years ago. And changes and improvements."

He said they are also discussing plans for an exchange of motion picture people. "Michael Todd was recently in Moscow. I don't know what will come of that."

When I asked him about inviting a U. S. jazz band, Ivanian said he knew of no such plans. "I've read a lot in American papers about an invitation to Louis Armstrong to come to Moscow, but I don't know anything about it."

He said he hadn't heard any jazz bands on his visit here. He hopes to do so when they reach Chicago where Rostropovich is scheduled to give his last U.S. concert. They go on from there to Toronto and Montreal before returning home.

MINISTRY PAYS

Ivanian said the Soviet Ministry of Culture paid the travel expenses for Rostropovich and his accompanist on their U.S. tour. In addition the artist collects the standard fee for his performances. When U.S. artists visit the USSR, the Ministry of Culture also pays all their travel and living expenses. Their fees come out of the concert halls.

Ivanian is a very young man for such a responsible post. He was born in Tbilisi, Georgia, in 1931. After graduating from lower schools in Georgia, he went to Moscow University, where he graduated in 1954, "majoring in economics" (and evidently with some fine grades in English).

"I've always had a great interest in art. When the Ministry of Culture invited me to take this post, I leaped at the chance."

His wife, Inna, a historian, is also a graduate of Moscow University.

Ivanian said students are paid from 500 to 800 rubles a month by the state to support themselves while in college. "It varies a little according to several factors. Excellent students get 10 percent extra. I was paid 600 rubles a month. My room rent in a student hostel was 15 rubles a month; 10 rubles for rent, five for electricity and other things. Dinner—soup, steak, vegetables, a compote—cost me three or four rubles. For about 10 rubles a day you could fill up to here." He indicated a spot just under his chin.

FIRST VISIT

Ivanian was reluctant to give much of opinion on America. "After all, this is my first trip here. And a very quick one. I'm not a specialist on your country."

He said he found New York and Moscow "very much alike." "Eight million people in each. The tempo of life is very much the same in two cities. Even the way they are laid out architecturally, the way the streets run. New York is like Moscow; Washington is like Leningrad."

University Students Exchange Exhibits

MADISON, Wisc., May 17.—An exhibit on student life at Moscow University is slated to arrive any day at the University of Wisconsin in reply to a request for exhibit exchange made by the Student Senate at the Wisconsin school. Konstantin A. Chugunov, chief of the American section of the Society for Cultural Relations with foreign countries in Moscow, cabled that the exhibit was en route to the U. S.

Wisconsin student leaders are preparing an exhibit consisting of mounted photographs, posters and captions explaining the photographs to be shipped to the USSR.

on the SCOREBOARD

by lester rodne

Bobo Could and Other Topical Notes

RAY R. VS. BOBO tonight at Los Angeles: Our sneaky feeling is Bobo to turn the tables. In any case, watch for a much closer fight on your TV screen than the two-round KO last year with which the greatest prize fighter of his time capped the greatest comeback of his time.

Bobo, now the underdog, could be a bit underrated this time. Still young, and always a strong though not a great fighter, there could be some truth in the story that he was not in his best shape last year. Sugar Ray is now 36. Bobo knows the old lightning still lurks in Sugar's fists, and will fight accordingly. If he doesn't, he's crazy.

The pattern of the fight figures to be Ray going in hard and fast for the quick KO again, and of course when a puncher and marksman of the super skills of Robinson, even if he is 60 percent of what he was, goes after a KO, it is always liable to happen again. Ray knows that Bobo has no counter-lightning to fear and can tear in. Olson's punches, when he is right, are more the short, jarring, cumulative type. And that's Bobo's hope and undoubtedly his plan. To weather and



SUGAR
Year Older

tie up the early rush and then begin the battle of attrition in which his advantage in years will come increasingly into play.

There is one theory that Olson was always overrated, who did he ever beat, and in any case has been an empty shell ever since the fearful mistake of tangling with Archie Moore, a man who KO'd heavyweights and who blew Bobo down so conclusively as to wreck his confidence forever. This might be too.

A factor which may weigh against Robinson is the reports of a Los Angeles heat wave which has had the mercury in the 90's for several days. You may remember the night in June, 1952, at the Stadium when the ring temperature was over 100 and Ray collapsed and couldn't come out for the 14th round against Max Baer, whom he had thoroughly licked; the only TKO on his record in 149 pro fights. In order to hit the New York screens at 10 p.m. for the top audience for the commercials, the fight starts at 7 p.m. California time when the heat, if it is still that hot today out there, may be not all gone.

THE DIFFICULTY in Dodger or Giant fans grasping the appearance of Sai Maglie in a Brooklyn uniform is best expressed by the answer Brooklyn fan Peggy Rogers gave to the Daily News Inquiring Photographer, who asked fans what they thought of it. Replied Miss Rogers, "If it were not so surprising, it would be embarrassing. It's like a Nazi becoming a liberal."

Another fan said unbelievably, "Any day now I expect to see a picture of Maglie, Robinson and Furillo, grinning and arms around each other." The man's right, too.

Incidentally, to a man, the veteran Dodgers think the 39-year-old man with the 39 varieties of curves out of his bowlegged right arm can help them. They thought he had plenty left that night in Jersey City when he pitched against them for Cleveland in a charity exhibition.

AND SPEAKING of Jersey City, which has definitely not adopted the Dodgers as its own, and with the cheerful perversity of fandom boos them and roots for the opposition, any opposition, this was the dateline used by Dodger reporter Dick Young yesterday: "Behind Enemy Lines, Jersey City, May 16—"

BEFORE THE TWO-GAME sweep by the Dodgers (six in a row and looking up) Card manager Freddy Hutchinson opined his team was better man to man than the World Champions. Moon over Hodges he said, Schendienst at second, Reese at short, Boyer at third, his Repulski in left, Snider in center, Musial in right and Campy catcher.

There are several things wrong with this. Moon Over Miami yes, but Moon over Hodges? True, right now, Wally is hitting .378 and slump shackled Gil .195. But Gil always pulls up (.289 and 102 rbs last year, Moon was .295 with 76 rbs) and Gil is a good bit the better defensive first baseman. Well, alright, if you are going to go solely by current batting averages, Mr. Hutchinson, Furillo is outhitting Musial .269 to .261, and surely rates the edge defensively with his superior arm. But nobody in Brooklyn would seriously propose Furillo over Musial.

Then there is the question of HOW MUCH BETTER Campanella is than any Card catcher in the vital catching department, how much better Reese is than young Blasingame, and Snider than Virdon.

And one other detail, pitching. The Dodger staff has it over the Cards without a contest. And by the way, Alston is starting to be unafraid to pinch hit for a starting pitcher early and use his pitching depths, ala Stengel.

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS at Polo Grounds Wednesday. Al Dark cracks Cub pitcher Bob Rush for a home run in the 1st inning. On the first pitch to the next batter, Willie Mays, Rush, who is somewhat notorious for such things, sends Willie sprawling with one close to the head. On the next pitch Willie levels a fearful line drive through the box which misses skulking the ducking Rush by inches. And then Willie contemptuously takes a big lead on Rush and steals.

Willie stole again later, making it 7 successful steals in 7 tries this season, and 31 out of 34 including last season, a remarkable percentage highlighting still another facet of the talents of this remarkable player. Stealing this successfully reflects baseball keenness, judgement and knowledge more than sheer speed, though some speed is needed. Still, the top speedsters Mantle, Bruton and Busby are not particularly good base stealers.

'Camera Three' to Study Fifth Amendment on TV

Camera Three will present the first of a two-part study of the Fifth Amendment on CBS TV Channel 2 Sunday (May 20) 11:30 a.m. to noon.

Moderator James MacAndrew will be joined in a discussion of the amendment by attorney C. Dickerman Williams, author of the article 'Problems of the Fifth Amendment' which appeared in the Fordham Law Review (Summer, 1955). The two will discuss the meaning of the amendment, which states in part: "Nor shall (a person) be compelled in a criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law."

Camera Three will offer a dramatization of certain high points in the development of the use of the amendment, including the early English case of John Lilburne.

Lilburne, who was sentenced to be whipped and pilloried in 1637 by the Star Chamber for his "boldness in refusing to take a legal oath," petitioned Parliament. In 1641 his sentence was declared illegal and against the liberty of the



subject' and he received indemnities.

Also to be emphasized are the treason trial of Aaron Burr, the Tea Pot Dome scandal and others—all illustrations of the historical use made of the Fifth Amendment which has been regarded as "the result of the long struggle between the opposing forces of the spirit of individual liberty on the one hand, and the collective power of the state on the other." (Opinion of Supreme Court Justice Stephen J. Field, in Brown vs. Walker).

Classified Ads

FOR SALE

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Laud Plan to Spur Equality in Education

The Urban League of Greater New York congratulated the Commission on Integration of the Board of Education yesterday for adopting recommendations to improve educational standards for Negro and Puerto Rican children. The Commission on Integration was appointed by the Board of Education in June, 1955, as a result of charges that segregation existed in the city's school system.

On Wednesday, the Commission, headed by Comptroller Arthur Levitt and Board of Education President Charles H. Silver, adopted proposals submitted by a subcommittee on Educational Standards and Curriculum, under the direction of Prof. Kenneth B. Clark of City College.

The subcommittee proposals to improve conditions were:

- Raise the academic achievement level of children attending all-Negro or Puerto Rican schools and schools in underprivileged areas.

- Make the grouping of children in classes according to intellectual levels available in all parts of the city.

- Prevent any school from having a disproportionate number of substitute teachers.

- Establish a definite limit within which variations in the curriculum for a given grade can be made so that all normal children in that grade would be assured a minimum content of knowledge.

- Increase the number of regular and experienced teachers in difficult schools.

- Develop better parent-school relationships in the "difficult" schools through special conferences, printed communications and other methods.

The Urban League, in its telegram to the Commission said these proposals "are the minimum necessary to insure a beginning towards correcting the terrible educational deprivations sustained by Negro and Puerto Rican children in our city's public schools."

The League expressed "expectation" that "the Board's professional staff will immediately set up machinery to implement these recommendations so that a significant proportion of children who attend this September may benefit."

GAITSKELL

(Continued from Page 1)
Island are represented at an ILGWU convention for the first time.

- ILGWU president David Dubinsky told a news conference that the ILGWU hoped to spend some \$15 million for new investments in low and middle income housing.

- The convention passed a resolution today proposing that piece workers get paid for all holidays.

Yesterday, Dubinsky criticized a proposal now before the Puerto Rican House of Representatives which would raise minimum wages for the Island's 4,000 brassiere workers to \$1, the same as on the mainland. The present Island legal minimum is 70 cents, but the union contract signed in March calls for 80 cents.

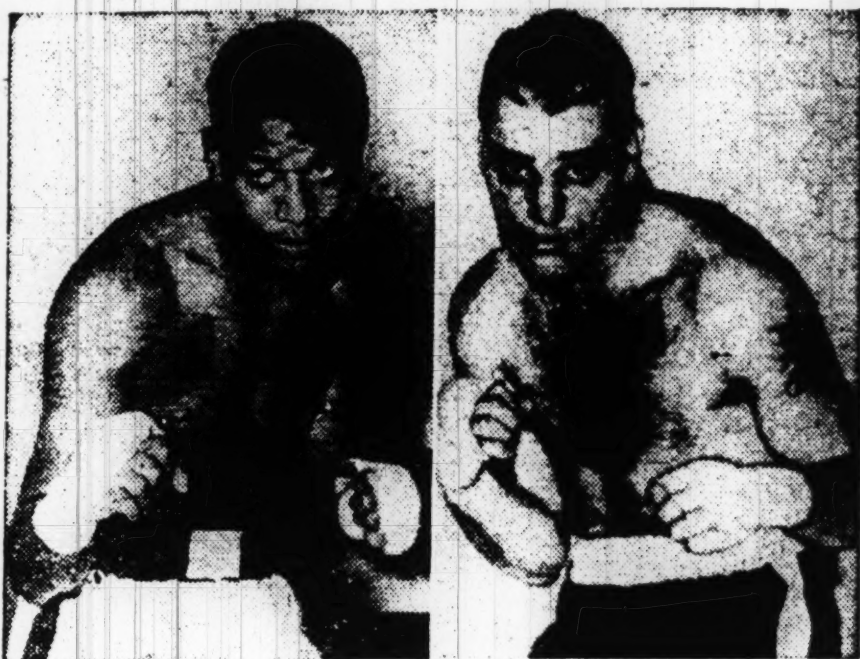
Dubinsky said the present 20-cent differential should be maintained at this time between Island and mainland rates to prevent a transfer of industry to the U. S. which would result in loss of work for the Puerto Ricans.

"If the mainland minimum goes up, then minimums should go up for Puerto Rico to maintain a fair differential," he said, contending that he wants to see Puerto Rican workers enjoy a decent wage. However, he added that he does not want them to "have a wage without work."

The ILGWU leader pointed out that in the last two years, as a result of his union's activity, the

brassiere workers had been organized and their minimums boosted from 35 cents to the present 80 cents.

MIDDLEWEIGHT TITLE BOUT TONIGHT



SUGAR RAY ROBINSON (left), middleweight champ, meets Bobo Olson tonight in Los Angeles in a return match. Fight will be televised locally at 10 p.m. EST.

SUKARNO

(Continued from Page 1)

in Asia and Africa "are still under colonial domination, are still not free." Part of Indonesia, West Irian, is "still a colonial outpost of the Netherlands," he stressed.

The Netherlands have declared that the people of West Irian are not ready for a change from their colonial status and that they need the "continued guidance of the west to train them for the transition to liberty," Sukarno said.

"We know this 'guidance!' We have had experience of this 'training!' It left us, after 350 years, with an illiteracy of 94 percent. It left us without sufficient doctors to treat even those who are sick unto death. It left us with a typically colonial economic and social structure."

Since the war Indonesia has succeeded in reducing illiteracy from 94 percent to 40 percent, he said. "That is what ending of

colonialism has meant."

For Asia and Africa, Sukarno said, Nationalism is the "main-spring of our efforts. Understand that, and you have the key to much of post war history. Fail to understand that, and no amount of thinking, no torrent of words, and no Niagara of dollars will produce anything but bitterness and disillusionment."

Today, he said, the "joy of life cherished by some nations, and the burden of suffering imposed upon more than half the human race has outstripped all proportions." He warned that the "competition of the privileged and the powerful" is a deterrent to the "normal growth towards emancipation" of the "less privileged."

He made an implied contrast between Indonesia's perspectives and the road trod by countries which have established socialism. Some "revolutions have aimed immediately upon building heavy industry as the basis for freedom from want in the future," he said, "if necessary even at the sacrifice of some aspects of freedom of expression for the time being."

Indonesia, he added attaches "great importance" to preserving "freedom of expression . . . even in the herculean task of firmly founding our national economy."

His country's "main capital," he said is the "sweat and tears" of its people, and the "investment of voluntary human cooperation and sacrifice" is needed for the development of the country.

There is in Indonesia, he declared "no imposition upon the people to save part of their meager income as a means of accumulating badly needed national capital, neither would we introduce forced labor for national undertakings, nor the expropriation of existing big companies which are run mainly upon the basis of profit motives."

He warned, however, that in order to grow, the "economically weak nations have to compete" with the "forces of powerful and experienced nations, in order to survive the drives and thrusts of the current of elimination."

"Our own national efforts" will "not suffice to achieve steady progress towards viability for our country against the impact of economic or political competition from overseas," he said. In this field, he declared, Indonesia asks understanding and cooperation, from the U. S. for mutual benefit.

He paid tribute to the anti-colonial struggle through which the U. S. was founded, and hoped that this visit would foster "closer relations between our two nations."



GAITSKELL

Daily Worker

New York, Friday, May 18, 1936

Barbara Hartle Brought To N. Y. Smith Act Trial

By HARRY RAYMOND

The prosecution in the Smith Act trial of seven New York Communists yesterday called Mrs. Barbara Hartle, 47, of Evans, Wash., as its 11th witness. Mrs. Hartle, who was convicted in the Seattle Smith Act trial, turned against her former comrades and began a career as a professional informer. Following her parole from prison, she was the prosecution witness in the recent Smith Act trial in Cleveland.

Under direct examination by assistant prosecutor Morton Robson, Mrs. Hartle dealt with her version of Communist Party policy since she became a member on the West Coast in the mid 1930s.

She said that in July, 1950, after the Justice Department threatened to jail thousands of Communists leaders, she and two other officers of the Party in the Northwest went "underground."

Other witnesses yesterday were Mrs. Dorothy K. Swan, formerly Mrs. Dorothy Fun, New York teacher who was a prosecution witness in the Philadelphia Smith Act trial of Dr. Albert Blumberg, and Mrs. Mary Stallcup Markward, of Silver Springs, Md., who said the Justice Department paid her \$25,000 in eight years.

Mrs. Swan said she joined the Communist Party in 1939 and quit in 1946. She said she got "mad" at the Party during the convention of the National Negro Congress in Detroit in 1946.

She said that at a caucus meeting of Communists during that convention Benjamin J. Davis pressed for a resolution urging UN action for a greater democracy for Negroes.

Mrs. Swan, who had earlier identified defendant George Blake Charney and Mrs. Marion Bachrach as Communists, suffered a lapse of memory when quizzed by Judge Alexander Bicks about speakers at a June, 1943, Negro Freedom rally in Madison Square Garden.

Defense lawyer Charles T. Duncan asked her if she remembered that defendant James E. Jackson, Jr., addressed that meeting. She didn't remember. Shown a copy of Jackson's speech, she still could not remember. Then the judge questioned:

"Did Jackson speak?"

"I'd say yes."

The judge demanded a clear yes or no.

Mrs. Swan paused a moment, then replied: "I don't know."

Mrs. Markward was examined briefly by special Department of Justice attorney Bernard McCusky. This witness gained notoriety last year when she testified in Washington that she knew Mrs. Anna Lee Moss, a Negro teletype operator in the Department of the Army, as a Communist. Mrs. Moss was suspended but was later reinstated.

Mrs. Markward said defendant Alexander Trachtenberg addressed a May, 1949, Communist city committee meeting in Washington and spoke of "the need to raise the ideological understanding of every party member."

The trial will continue at 10:30 a.m. today in Room 110, U. S. Courthouse, Foley Square.

2 Unions Fined For Picketing Racetrack

BOSTON, May 17.—(FP)—A penalty of \$77,795 was assessed against two unions here by Judge Charles Fairhurst, who held that picketing at a racetrack was "in no sense peaceful picketing for a legitimate purpose."

REUTHER

(Continued from Page 1)

millions of unorganized.

"We need to find a way inside this united labor movement to rise above the little things that divide people, and find a way to stand, work, build and march together on the truly big things."

"I know that there are jurisdictional problems in the American labor movement. But what we need to understand is that the whole labor movement is much more important than any one part of the American labor movement, even though it be a big part, and that we need to find a way to rise above jurisdictional problems so that we can commit our organizational resources on effective programs of organization, and not permit jurisdictional matters to interfere."

"What we need to do is find a practical way of working out specific organizational targets and committing the organization resources of our united labor movement to the organization of those targets, and certainly the organization of the hundreds of thousands of textile workers in the South and other parts of the country ought to be one of the first jobs of this united labor movement."

When the whistling and cheering died down, Reuther went on:

"I think we need to find a way to rekindle the crusading spirit of the CIO of the early days, but implement that spirit with the greater resources and the greater unity that the united labor movement gives us."

"I hope that the executive council meeting of the merged organization in the first week of June will begin to take the steps necessary to translate the resolutions of the convention into tangible and practical organizational activity."

FOREIGN POLICY

Turning to foreign policy Reuther said:

"We are at the rim of hell. The H-bomb can push us over into it. No one can win an H-bomb war. Peace is the only defense against the H-bomb."

But Reuther said atomic science can also make possible an "economy of abundance." He then developed his program for expanded economic aid to countries like India military buildup is only the "negative side," and for that reason the U. S. has "lost the cold war."

William Pollock, following his unanimous election as president of the TWUA, pledged the lifting of the sub-standard wages of the textile workers.

"We are going to get those wages, and we are going to get that job security with or without the consent of the employers," he said as the delegates applauded. "And we will get them by fulfilling the pledge we made in 1939 (when the union was founded) a pledge we will never surrender—the pledge to organize every textile worker from the Rio Grande to the Yukon territory."

The union elected all officers by acclamation.

John Churka was elected secretary-treasurer, and Emil Rieve, who retired as president because of his heart condition, was named for the new post created for him as chairman of the executive council.